



**Sales at Vendue.**

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. C. Marsteller, v. M.

**Cotton and Stewart**

Have just published their

**ALMANAC for 1869.**

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,  
gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,  
a new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late  
Miss Gunning) entitled

*The Exile of Erin.*

October 6.

**Just Published,**

For sale in the Subscriber's Book Store,  
**THE LAWYER;**

or,

*Man as he ought not to be.*

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price  
one dollar.

**ALMANAC's**

For the year 1869, by the gross, dozen, or  
single one.

**Just Received,**

A large supply of **PLAYING CARDS &  
WRAPPING PAPER.**

**Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,**

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected  
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send  
for their copies, especially those who have  
received but a few numbers; 'tis much easier  
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than  
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

**FOR SALE,**

49 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock,  
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road  
Stock.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.  
24 do. Marine Insurance do.  
Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4. eotf

**Joseph Mandeville,**

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,  
Has Received,

60 half boxes Roufett's CI-  
GARS, warranted of the very first quality,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,  
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st  
and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,  
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-  
RIES, for sale.

**FOR SALE,**

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT  
with the improvements where I reside.

ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various  
parts of the town of Alexandria. They are  
free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed  
in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving  
sufficient security, and will be made known  
by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27. 2awtf

**THOMAS JACOB**

Respectfully informs the public that he has  
opened a

**CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER**

**STORE.**

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Wash-  
ington streets, Alexandria, where he will al-  
ways have on hand an extensive assortment

of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he  
will dispose of on the lowest terms for Cash.

He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather  
in the rough, for currying and will give the  
best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners'  
Oil and Spanish Hides.

**FOR HIRE,**

A Coach and two Strong Horses,

With a careful driver.

November 1. 2aw3m.

**REMOVAL.**

**Joseph H. Mandeville.**

Has removed his store to the Brick House lat-  
ely occupied by Lewis DeBois, esq. corner  
King and Union streets—Where he has a  
hand and offers for sale—

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

Liverpool coarse and fine do.

Brown SUGAR in hhd. and bbls.

Loaf and Lump do.

MOLASSES in hhd.

Green COFFEE in bags and bbls.

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Madeira,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe and

Claret

Jamaica,

Windward Island

& N. England

Cognac BRANDY.

Holland GIN.

WHISKY in barrels

HERRINGS and SHAD in do.

Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE,

in casks

Harris's manufactured TOBACCO,

keys

CANDLES in boxes, mould & dipt

COTTON, in bales

PLASTER of PARIS.

Pepper and Pimento in bags, Chocolate in

boxes, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff

in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Leading

lines, Butter in tubs, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat

Flour, for family use,

November 4.

Found last Evening,

**A BREAST-PIN set with Hair.**

The owner may have it on giving a descrip-  
tion, and paying the cost of this advertisement,  
on application to the

PRINTER.

November 29.

**FOR SALE,**

A very valuable TRACT of LAND, con-  
taining 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket,  
in the county of Prince William. This land  
is now in the occupation of Mr. James Green,  
who will shew the premises to any person  
disposed to purchase. The subscriber hav-  
ing much need of money will give a great  
bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.

Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 d28t\*

**Just Received,**

Per the Good Intent, John Baxter, master,  
from Boston;

305 casks Thomastown Lime,  
1558 feet Merchantable Plank,

4000 Sheathing P-per,  
60 reams American Writing Paper,

30 boxes Baker's No. 3 Chocolate.

APPLY TO

**Faxon, Metcalf & Co.**

Who have in Store,

10 pipes Holland's Gin

6 do. French Brandy

20 barrels Boston Beef

6 half barrels Muckarel

200 boxes Mould Candles

100 do. Dipt do.

50 do. Brown Soap

100 half do. do. do.

20 boxes No. 3 Chocolate

6 boxes No. 1 (for families) do.

20 pieces heavy Duck

4 chests young hyson Tea

1 bale Hops

2 cases ladies straw Bonnets

500 reams wrapping Paper

ALSO,

A general assortment Shoes.

November 22. eo2w

**TO RENT,**

A convenient two story Dwelling House and

Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt

streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay

ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied

Mrs. Wilson

Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.

Just received and for Sale by  
the Subscriber,

**A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF**

Mens coarse and fine SHOES, very

large

Womens and Misses Morocco and Lea-

ther do.

Boys coarse and fine do.

Childrens Morocco and Leather do of all

sizes.

A quantity of CHEESE that he can re-

commend.

Table FISH.

New England CIDER in barrels.

2 & 3 threaded COTTON for netting.

CRANBERRIES, BEETS & POTA-

TOES in bbls

And other articles as usual.

Thomas Patton.

November 15. 7c

**The Subscriber has on hand,**

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching Season,

That will be sold on reasonable terms.

4 bales blue KERSEYS.

2 do. beaver COATING.

1 do. narrow CLOTHS.

1 do. blue do. 5

2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS

ALSO, ON HAND,

Madeira WINE in qr. casks.

COCOA in bags.

30 hhd. Surinam MOLASSES.

QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.

SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 19. d

**Washington and Alexandria Turn-**

**pike Company.**

THE Stockholders of the Washington and

Alexandria Turnpike Company are here-

by notified that the Fourth Instalment of Ten

Dollars on each share is called for by the Pre-

sident and Directors of the said Company, and

is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treas-

urer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day

of December next, agreeable to an act of Con-

gress, entitled "An act for the establishment

of a Turnpike Company in the county of A-

lexandria, in the district of Columbia.

By order of the Directors,

G. DENEALE, President.

November 14.

**JOHN G. LADD,**

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-

ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osta-

burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, a

Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nunkeen

Russia Sheetting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-

lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hhd. Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spec-

macin and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

**City Tavern and Hotel,**

ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

**WILLIAM CATON,**

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS

and the public in general, that he has

taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,

called THE CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,

lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.

He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give

the greatest satisfaction to every person, as

no exertions on his part shall be wanted to

keep up the high character which this Ta-

vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-

on: and assures them that he will always

have an assortment of the best liquors and

good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good

accommodations at the above house, on re-

asonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,

month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on

the continent are regularly taken and filed at

the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and

are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve

o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,

from one to twenty.

November 15. 6tf

**JUST RECEIVED**

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King-

Street.

**THE POWER OF RELIGION.**

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at

the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-

ence of persons, distinguished by their great-

ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emp-  
ness,

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

1692.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-

ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.



**Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**SAMUEL SNOWDEN,**  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the National Intelligencer.

**DOCUMENTS**

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MES-  
SAGE OF THE 7th INSTANT.  
[CONTINUED.]

**COPIES AND EXTRACTS**  
Of Letters from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Mad-  
ison, with enclosures.  
[CONCLUDED.]

**Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Madison.**  
(Extract.)

London, September 6th, 1808.

I have an opportunity of writing by Mr. Bethune, who leaves town to-morrow for Falmouth to embark for the United States in the British packet, and I cannot omit to take advantage of it, although I have still nothing conclusive to communicate.

The Hope arrived off Falmouth and landed Mr. Atwater, on the 16th of last month, and immediately proceeded on her voyage to Havre, with a fair wind. Mr. Atwater arrived in London on the 20th, in the evening, and delivered your letter of the 18th of July.

My public letter of the 4th August, will have apprized you of the footing on which my different interviews with Mr. Canning left the subject of the British orders in council, and my private letter of the 2d of that month will have made you acquainted with my intention to present, in an official note, what I had ineffectually suggested in conference.

To such a course there could not, even in the first instance, have been any other objection than that it was calculated to lead to discussion rather than adjustment; but, whatever might be its tendency, it is certain that I could have no inducement to resort to it, until it was indicated by Mr. Canning as indispensable, nor any motive to decline it afterwards.

At our last interview, and not before, it was unexpectedly found that it was in that mode only that I could obtain a knowledge of the light in which this government tho't fit to view the overture I had been directed to make to it; and I determined in consequence to lay before it in writing the intentions of the president, with the same frankness which had characterized my verbal communication.

I have now the honor to transmit a copy of the note, which in conformity with that determination, I delivered in person to Mr. Canning, on the 26th of last month, a few days after its date. To this note, no answer has yet been returned; but it is to be presumed that it will not be much longer withheld.

You will perceive that some time had elapsed, after I had sent off my dispatches by the St. Michael (the 8th August) before my note was presented. The truth is, that I had employed a part of that time in framing a note of great length, which, when nearly completed, I thought it prudent to abandon, in favor of one that held out fewer invitations to unprofitable discussions, which, although I would not shun them if pressed upon me, I did not suppose it proper that I should seek.

I believed, too, that a little delay on my part, would be far from being disadvantageous. There would still be sufficient time for obtaining a final answer to my proposal, in season for the meeting of Congress; and as the temper of the government, so far as it had been tried, had not appeared to be favorable to my purpose, I believe that I should act in the spirit of my instructions, and consult the honor of my government, by avoiding, under such circumstances, the appearance of urgency and precipitation.

Upon the terms, or general plan of my note, it is not, I hope, necessary to remark. You will discover that it was prepared under a persuasion, that whatever might be its effect, it was infinitely better to make it as conciliatory as, without a sacrifice of principle or national dignity, was possible.

The topics, to be embraced by it, were such as did not demand, but rather forbade, minute exposition. While it was difficult to urge, in their full force, without seeming to aim at exciting a disposition unfriendly to the object of my instructions, all the considerations which justified the U. States in remonstrating against the British orders. It was yet more difficult, without a degree of harshness, scarcely suited to the occasion, and without, also, the hazard of indiscre-

tion, to display, in detail, the signal injustice and impolicy of persevering in them, after what I had proposed. This could be done, and had been done in conversation; but it did not, upon trial, appear to be equally practicable in the more formal and measured proceeding which I was now called upon to adopt.

I considered, besides, that an overture, so highly advantageous to Great Britain, which the U. States were not bound to make by any obligations of equity, although it was wise to make it, did not require, with any view to the character of my country, or even to the success of the overture itself, to be again recommended by an anxious repetition of arguments already fully understood.

As soon as my note was prepared, I called at the foreign office, to arrange an interview with Mr. Canning, for the purpose of enabling me to accompany the delivery of it with a communication, which I deemed important, as well as of affording him an opportunity of asking and receiving such explanations as he might desire. The interview took place on the 26th of August.

It had occurred to me, that it would be proper, and could not be injurious, to read to Mr. Canning, from your letter to me, of the 18th July, a brief summary of the instructions under which I was acting. This had not been requested; but it could not be unacceptable; and it was, besides, well calculated to do justice to the liberal sentiments by which my instructions had been dictated, as well as to give weight to my efforts in the execution of them.

I was led, by the reading of these passages, without having originally intended it, into a more extensive explanation, than I had before attempted, of the influence which the proposal of my government would have, in truth, as well as in the judgment of the world, upon the supposed justice of their new system, as it effected the U. States.—To that explanation, with the particulars of which I will not, and indeed, for want of time, cannot, at present, trouble you, I added a concise recapitulation of some of the prudential considerations, which had been so often pressed before, and there I left the subject.

[Here follows Mr. Pinkney's letter to Mr. Canning, and Mr. Canning's reply as inserted in the National Intelligencer of the 11th instant.]

**Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney.**

The undersigned, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's command to acquaint Mr. Pinkney that his majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and of all the other ports on the island of Zealand. Mr. Pinkney is therefore requested to apprise the American consuls and merchants residing in England, that the entrances of all the ports abovementioned are, and must be considered as being in a state of blockade, and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade after this notice.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinkney to accept of the assurances of his high consideration.

**GEORGE CANNING.**

Foreign Office, May 4, 1808.

**Col. LEAR'S LETTERS**  
Of the 28th and 31st March, 1808.

[Fifth copy.]

ALGIERS, March 28th, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose triplicate of my respects to you of the 4th of January, and duplicate of that of the 9th instant, and the schedule of my account with the United States. Since forwarding the first of these I have heard nothing respecting the United States, excepting by a letter from Mr. Montgomery, our consul in Alicante, that an embargo had been laid on all vessels in the ports of the United States.

It is with regret I have to inform you that our affairs here wear a different aspect from what they did when I had last the honor of writing to you. On the 16th instant the Dey sent me a message by my drogeman, that I should pay immediately sixteen thousand dollars for eight of the subjects of this regency, said to have been destroyed on board the American schooner Mary-Ann, captured some time since by one of his frigates, as mentioned in my former letters. I returned for answer that I had not yet received any authentic advice of this business, and could therefore say nothing about it. The Dey then sent me word that he would wait the arrival of the courier

from Alicante, by which I might receive some information. But on the 24th (the courier not having yet arrived) the drogeman informed me that the Dey had sent for him and ordered him to tell me that if I did not pay the money before night I should be sent to prison in chains.

I ordered him to return immediately to the Dey, and say, that I could not pay the money without the order of my government, as it was an affair out of the usual course of our business here, and that I was ready to meet the event. He brought me word that the Dey would see me next day at noon on the subject. He accordingly sent for me at noon on the 25th. When I entered the palace I met Mr. Ulrick, the Danish consul, who was descending from an audience of the Dey. He was seized by a Chaux, who carried him through the streets in the most indignant manner, to the slave prison, where he was loaded with an enormous chain, the reason assigned for which was, that he had been called upon for his biennial presents which he declared he could not make without having time given him, as the vessel containing it, and annuities for the regency, had been taken by the English.

On meeting the Dey he demanded from me immediate payment for the prisoners before mentioned, together with an additional two thousand dollars for the boy said to have been carried in the schooner to Naples. I told him with firmness that I could not do it without the orders of my government, as it was an extraordinary case; and requested time to write and receive an answer; but was answered, that if it was not paid immediately, I knew what the consequence would be; I replied, that let the consequence be what it might, I should not pay it. I was then ordered to leave his presence. On descending to the area of the palace, where the Danish consul had been seized, I expected the same compliment which he had met with, and was prepared for it; but finding no one to molest me, I left the place and returned to my own house, where I supposed the orders would be sent to have me arrested; but the day passed without my hearing any thing of the matter. In the evening I met the French and Swedish consuls, (the others being at the gardens) and we agreed to send for the other consuls the following morning, to concert measures for the liberation of the Dane. At noon we met at the Danish consul's house, with our respective drogemen, and proceeded to the palace, where we had an audience with the Dey, who, after some conversation, agreed to release the Danish consul from his chains, at the intercession made for him. From thence we went to the marine, where the consul had been sent to work with the other slaves carrying a chain of forty weight, to receive and conduct him to his house.—While we were with the Dey on the business before mentioned, he asked me in presence of the consuls, if I did not intend to pay the money? I answered him as I had done the day before; to which he made the same reply; and I remained in daily expectation of experiencing the effects of this refusal, which is dictated by a sense of duty and a conviction that the honor of my country demands such conduct from me. I make no comments on the unpleasantness of my situation, my government and my country will consider it, and do what is right respecting it.

As it is very likely that the cruizers which are now fitting out will have orders to capture American vessels. I have written to our consul in Alicante by this opportunity, which is unexpected and the only one likely to occur soon, to convey notice to all the consuls of the United States in this sea, to guard our merchant vessels against the evil which may occur. A copy of my letter to him I have now the honor to enclose. In consequence of the barbarous outrage which has been committed on the Danish consul, and threatened to be put in execution against me, the consuls have been brought to reflect on their precarious situation here; and I trust that in a few days there will be a compact entered into among us, that we will use our best endeavors to enforce that article which exists in all the treaties between this regency and the christian powers, securing the person and family of the consul from violence and outrage, in consequence of any thing he may do in the exercise of his official functions.—And I hope each will bind himself not to do any act as a public agent, while any one is held in, or threatened with, duress or violence.

Our respective governments, I trust, will sanction such a measure, and give orders to their consuls accordingly.

Notwithstanding all that I have stated, it is possible that the Dey may not proceed to extremities towards me, or commit hostilities on our commerce and citizens, until I

hear from my government on the subject. But I have thought it my duty to guard as much as possible against the evil, by giving notice to our vessels which may be in this sea, as well as those in the Atlantic; for at present there is nothing to prevent their cruizers from passing the Straits.

The camp is expected to march in a few days against Tunis, and their cruizers are said to be intended for that quarter; but there is no doubt but some of them will cruise in every part of this sea, and probably go into the Atlantic.

With sentiments of the highest respect and most sincere attachment,

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

**TOBIAS LEAR.**

The honorable James Madison,  
secretary of state of the United States of America, Wash-  
ington.

Algiers, March 31, 1808.

(Triplicate.)

SIR,

A copy of what I had the honor of writing to you, on the 28th inst. with its enclosures accompanies this. The vessel which took the aforesaid letter, did not sail until the 29th.

Yesterday I sent my drogeman to the palace, to know of the Dey what were his ultimate intentions (if he chose to declare them) respecting the business mentioned in my last; and to request that I might be allowed three months to receive the orders of my government. The answer was, that if I paid the money in the course of the day, we should stand as we were before; but if I did not he should pursue his own measures. As it was yet uncertain, whether his threats would be put in execution against me personally, or against our commerce, I remained fixed in my first resolution. This morning the two frigates, which had been preparing for some days past, made the signal for sailing; and a formal message was sent to me, that they had orders to capture American vessels (the threats of personal violence to me having had no effect). I tho't it a duty which I owed to my government and to my country to prevent, if possible, the calamity which might fall on our citizens and their property; I therefore sent to inform the Dey, that if he should recall his orders from these vessels, before they sailed, and make no renewal of them to these or others, I would pay the money; but that I considered it as a measure forced upon me, and as such should represent it to my government. The orders were recalled, after the frigates had got under way; and the money is to be paid to-morrow, which I shall obtain by bills on John Garino, Esq. our consul in Gibraltar, to whom I shall give bills on the secretary of state of the U. S. to meet the same. The frigates have gone out, and the other cruizers will be got ready for sea immediately. A vessel is expected to sail in a few days for Alicante, by which I shall write to our consul, contravening the positive advices for our vessels not to leave the ports in which they may be; but, at the same time directing them to be strictly on their guard.

I have, this day, had an opportunity of writing to Tripoli, (the first which has occurred for more than three months) which I have improved; and by the same route to Tunis, giving information of what has passed.

Painful as has been my situation in this affair, I feel conscious of having discharged my duty to my country in the best, and, indeed, only manner in my power. While I could believe that the consequence of refusing to make this unjust payment would fall upon me personally, I was ready to meet it; but when I was convinced that my country would suffer in the persons and property of its citizens, I was obliged to yield.

My letters, which accompany this, contain all I have to say on our affairs here, and I shall only add the assurances of high respect and sincere attachment with which

I have the honor to be, sir

Your most faithful and ob'dt servt.

**TOBIAS LEAR.**

The hon. JAMES MADISON,  
Sec. of State of the U. States  
of America, at Washington.

**2000 SPANISH HIDES.**

Muscovado Sugar in hds. and bbls,  
Clayed do. in boxes,  
Coffee in bbls. and bags,  
Old London Particular and Market Mada 9.  
Wine, in pipes and half pipes.  
Catalonia do in qr. casks,  
Castile Soap in boxes.  
A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY

**Nath. Wattles, & Co.**



# CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

TUESDAY, November 22.

## EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. POPE. Mr. President—I rise with more than ordinary diffidence to address you on the interesting question under consideration. When I consider the present state of our country embarrassed with difficulties, menaced with dangers by foreign nations, our ships captured and burnt by one power, captured, condemned and confiscated by the other, a storm gathering in the East, which threatens to burst upon us with rebellion and disunion, the honor, independence and best interest of the American people deeply involved in the course to be pursued, I am seriously impressed with the immense responsibility which devolves upon me, as one of their representatives at this awful crisis. The want of some documents which I had expected would before this have been furnished us, and of a more intimate acquaintance with the commercial world renders me unable to do justice to all the topics which gentlemen have introduced in the wide range they have taken; although I do not attempt to explore the whole ground, I will endeavor with the best lights I possess to notice the arguments of the gentlemen in opposition as seem to demand attention.

On the 4th of July, 1776, the people of these states declared themselves free and independent, and this declaration they sealed with their blood. Their independence was soon after recognized by different powers of Europe, and finally by Great Britain herself. By this memorable and glorious event which released them from the shackles of the British government, and gave them independence, they became entitled to all the rights and privileges on the high seas which could be rightfully claimed by any other nation; and these rights, I presume, it will not be pretended they have either abandoned or forfeited.

The high seas have been hitherto considered the common highway of nations, designed by the God of Nature for the common use of mankind, and over which no power could rightfully claim exclusive dominion. I shall not waste the time of the Senate to enquire whether France or Great Britain has been the first aggressor on our neutral rights, or from which we have received the most injuries and indignities, because such an enquiry appears to me at this time unimportant. I am willing to view both nations with an equal eye as common enemies. Nor do I deem it necessary to retrospect injuries and insults of an ancient date, but shall confine myself to a period and circumstances more intimately connected with the present crisis. In 1805 the British government asserted that this country was not entitled to carry on trade with her enemy in time of war, not permitted in time of peace. Under color of this new principle, a number of American vessels were captured by British cruisers and condemned in the British courts of admiralty. This conduct of the British government alarmed the whole commercial interest of this country, and memorials were sent to the President from the different commercial towns in the United States, protesting in strong and spirited language against this novel principle, and calling upon our government to resist by negotiation it, as well as the impressment of our seamen. I beg leave to read a part of the memorial from New Haven, in the state of Connecticut. Mr. Pope read as follows:

"That your memorialists have observed with no common degree of surprise and solicitude, the numerous embarrassments which the commerce of the U. States has suffered, during the present war in Europe and the Indies; arising from the adoption of new principles by the admiralty courts of G. Britain, as well as from the depredations committed on our unprotected trade by lawless freebooters, and the unwarrantable impressment of our seamen. Your memorialists will not attempt to discuss at large the principle, which they understand, has been adopted by the admiralty courts of G. Britain, in recent decisions respecting the rights of neutral nations; it is sufficient for them to observe, that in their opinion, the principle assumed by G. Britain, of considering all the trade of a neutral nation as unlawful, which the same nation cannot carry on in time of peace, to be new and unwarrantable; a principle not authorized by the maxims of sound justice, which have long been received and respected by nations as laws by

which their mutual intercourse ought to be regulated."

[Speech to be continued.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.

MR. RANDOLPH, in the course of his remarks on the report of the committee of foreign relations, yesterday in the House of Representatives, said, "we have asked of this committee bread and they have given us a stone," "naked has this report come into this house and naked it will go out."

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY, November 30.

Mr. D. R. Williams offered the following resolutions which were agreed to, nem. con.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the entry of any vessel into the U. States, from any port or place where the vessels of the U. S. are not admitted by a permanent regulation of the government owning such port or place, by treaty.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the masters, commanders and owners of vessels of the U. States, from receiving British licenses, and of enforcing the return of all vessels of the United States, without the same.

On motion of Mr. Burwell,

A committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws of naturalization.

The house went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee of foreign relations. The first resolution being still under consideration.

The speakers this day were Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, and Mr. Clopton of Virginia, in favour of the resolution.—The first mentioned gentleman went into an elaborate and uninteresting review of the many causes of complaint we had against G. Britain, cautiously abstaining from noticing the multiplied acts of aggression committed by France on us.

Mr. Randolph spoke a short time in opposition to the report generally—he called the attention of the committee who made it, to an inconsistency which he said he could not reconcile, though he did not say it was not reconcilable. The committee in their report say, "The Milan decree of 1807, can still less rest for its defence on the supposed acquiescence of the U. States in the British orders of the preceding month, since those orders which have not certainly been acquiesced in, were not even known in America, at the date of the decree."—And a little further on they say—"The President aware of the consequences which would follow that new state of things (an enforcement of the Berlin decree) communicated immediately to Congress the alteration of the French decrees, and recommended the embargo, which was accordingly laid on the 22d of December, 1807; at which time it was well understood in this country, that the British orders of council of November, preceding had issued, although they were not officially communicated to our government." He said he had heard much about the spirit of '76, he believed that spirit had been asleep in 1805, at which time he would date the commencement of our misfortunes—at that period our national character began to decline in Europe and had continued to do so till this day. He compared our present situation to the tale of Jack in the Tub—we had hanged ourselves in the hope that one of the belligerents would cut us down, but we were likely to be left hanging in our garters, unless we adopted some measure to extricate ourselves.

Mr. Troup followed in favor of the resolution and occupied the remainder of this day.

While the house were in committee of the whole a message was received from the President, its contents we could not learn.

Senate of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, November 30.

The Senate were this day engaged in discussing the resolution for raising the embargo.

Mr. Pickens delivered a lengthy speech which for accuracy of calculation, argument, and sound reasoning, has not been equalled. He gave the embargements a bitter pill.

Mr. Lloyd made an observation in reply to something that had fallen from Mr. Crawford, relative to the inaccuracy of calculations in gross. He stated that by official documents it would appear that our exports to the East Indies, amounted to only

300,000 dollars, whereas, he had it from our consul at Canton that the amount annually received there from the United States, was upwards of three millions, and by means of a credit the returns were about four millions.

The following despotic mandate from the executive of the U. States, is published as an advertisement in the last Connecticut Gazette. We repeat the question, by what right are those concerned to be deprived of their legal privilege of making store-ships of their vessels, or getting them ready to sail as soon as the embargo is removed? Whatever palliation there might be for setting up circulars in lieu of the law, during the recess of congress, it is a still bolder invasion of civil privileges to make them operate, whilst that body is in session. Let them look to it.

[North American.]

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW-LONDON.

The owners of vessels not under a general embargo bond, are cautioned not to take in goods to be cleared, without the inspection of the proper revenue officer, or take goods on board their vessels, as store-ships, or in order to be prepared against the embargo is taken off.

Nov.

## REPORT

Of an Answer of the House of Delegates of Maryland to the proposal of the Senate to elect a Senator of the United States.

November 22, 1808.

Mr. Dorsey delivers the following message:

Your message of the 21st highly merits and has justly obtained our most respectful attention, and our most serious consideration, and could we, consistently with our ideas of the impressive duty we owe to our constituents, we would willingly accede to your proposition of proceeding to the election of a senator to represent this state in the Senate of the U. States; but, persuaded as we are, that the interest of the republic would be greatly advanced by a reference of this momentous subject to the consideration of the next general assembly, we are unwilling at this time to proceed to the election, the event of which will be obviously of such extensive and lasting importance.

Which was read.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

## ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

The following gentlemanly and liberal expressions, were used with respect to Mr. Chittenden's motion to repeal the embargo—Such are the men, who lead the legislative councils of our suffering and distracted country:

[North American.]

Mr. Troup, a member, from Georgia, observed, that "He had voted against the consideration of the resolution proposed by the gentlemen from Vermont, because he wished that any attempt to repeal the embargo laws might be rejected with indignation."

Mr. G. W. Campbell, a member from Tennessee, said, "He would as indignantly reject this motion as he would a motion for the surrender of the independence of this country."

Mr. Macon said—"Shall the majority govern, or shall a few wicked and abandoned men drive this nation from the ground it has taken?"

"Shall the nation give way to an opposition of a few, and those the most profligate part of the community?"

## Embargo vs. Manufactures.

John B. Sertori's petition states "that he has, at a great expence, established a manufacture of Macaroni and Vermicelli; that he was obliged to send to Italy for manufacturers, and to engage them employ for a certain number of years, a considerable part of which time is unexpired; that the year before the Embargo, he manufactured 214,800 pounds, which at the manufactory price was worth 35,000 dollars, of which, since the Embargo, he has been able to dispose of but 72 dollars worth; that the demand for his pastos so rapidly increased that, had not the Embargo prevented, he could by this time have exported to the amount of 60 to 90,000 dollars per annum, yielding a profit to the country of from 4 to 500 per cent; that his manufactures being of a perishable nature, the great quantities he has on hand, and the great expence he is obliged to be under in supporting a large number of manufacturers, he is unable to bear—therefore prays liberty to remove to some place without the jurisdiction, but in the vicinity of the United States, from whence he may be permitted to return, whenever trade should be opened."

The above petition was presented to Congress by Mr. Sloan, on Wednesday morning.

It proves completely, that, although we want plant the manufacturer and farmer side by side, they will not grow well together under the shade of that new BOMAN UMB, The Great Tree of Embargo.

The petitioner's manufactory has been established at Lambert, near Trenton, New-Jersey.

(Freemans Journal.)

## ASSIZE OF BREAD

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	26
4 pound loaf	13
3 pound loaf	7
1 pound loaf	3½

JAMES HARRISS,

Clerk of the Market

December 1.

Palmer's Packet will sail for Norfolk on Sunday next.

December 1.

## WANTED,

One hundred hogheads PRIME VIRGINIA TOBACCO for which each will be given by

Lawrafon and Fowle.

December 1.

A few pieces Negro Cottons,

Just received and for sale by

Isaac Robbins.

ALSO.

A small invoice of Callicoets and Linnen.

December 1.

## To Rent,

ONE of the best stands in town for the flour and grocery business. Enquire of the Printer.

December 1

## LOST,

Somewhere about Miller's wharf, a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing a number of valuable papers of no use to any person but the owner. The finder will be handsomely rewarded and no questions asked, on leaving it at M. Miller's store.

December 1.

## FALL GOODS.

By the ship Arno, from Liverpool, I have received my FALL GOODS.

Joseph Janney.

October 6.

## FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED, Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool, Woollen and Cotton Goods,

Which are opening for sale.

October 19

## FOR SALE,

A family of NEGROES, man, wife, and five children. No fault but having no employment for them.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 21.

## THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, and MARCH'S, Georgetown,

PRICE 37½ Cents,

AN

## ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

TENDING TO SHOW

That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington. The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

## LOTTERY OFFICE.

TICKETS in the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, now drawing, for sale at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, price Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents. A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.



**Valuable Family Medicines.**  
The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by  
**James Kennedy, sen.**  
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,  
And no where else in Alexandria.

**Prevention better than Cure.**  
FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious and Malignant Fevers*, is recommended **HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**, prepared (only) at Lee's patent Medicine store, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

**Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.**  
During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or zosiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.  
Yours, &c. **WM. DEVENNEY,**  
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

**Hamilton's Grand Restorative,**  
Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings-in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

**Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.**

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

**Hamilton's Elixir,**  
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions.

**HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.**  
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

**The Genuine Persian Lotion.**  
The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

**Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.**  
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

**ITCH OINTMENT,**  
Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.  
Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store, New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

**ALSO,**  
The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.  
(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

**Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.**

**NOTHING** is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

**Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.**  
About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

**THOMAS KELSO.**  
Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

**Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.**  
It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

**TH. CAMPBELL.**  
Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

**TO LET,**  
The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.  
**FOR SALE,**  
1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.  
**R. I. Taylor Esq.**  
September 24,

**PROPOSALS**  
ON PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
**A NEW WORK,**  
ENTITLED,  
**THE MANUAL**  
OF THE  
**FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT**  
OR A  
**NEW AND COMPLETE**  
**DICTIONARY**  
OF  
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.  
IN TWO PARTS:  
1. French & English—2. English & French  
CONTAINING,  
1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.  
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.  
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.  
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.  
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.  
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.  
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.  
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.  
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.  
10. The chief English idioms.  
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.  
The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Casseau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By **N. G. DUFIER,**  
Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

**VOLNEY.**  
I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Roulston. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.  
II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.  
Subscriptions received by **R. GRAY.**

**Joseph Mandeville,**  
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.  
Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

**AND OFFERS FOR SALE,**  
20 Hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality  
20 barrels, 1st and 2d quality  
7000 lb. Green Coffee  
3 1/2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted  
BB to No. 9.  
10 bales Cotton.  
10 casks first quality Coshen Cheese  
40 boxes Mould Candies  
15 bags clean heavy Pepper  
50 lb. Nutmegs.  
casks London refined Saltpetre.  
5 ditto Irish Glue.  
Gimpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Seuchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.  
Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneiffe, and Malaga Wines.  
A few cases Medoc Claret.  
Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.  
Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.  
Holland and Country Gin.  
Irish and Country Whiskey.  
Six hogsheads Cherry Brandy.  
Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.  
Wine and Cider Vinegar.  
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.  
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.  
Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

**Trinity Church Lottery.**  
This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—  
**S C H E M E.**

	Prize of	Dollars,	
1	do.	5000	
2	do.	2000	
3	do.	1500	
4	do.	1000	
5	do.	500	
6	do.	200	
7	do.	100	
8	do.	50	
9	do.	20	
10	do.	10	
11	do.	5	
12	do.	2	
13	do.	1	
14	do.	1	
15	do.	1	
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17	do.	1	
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95	do.	1	
96	do.	1	
97	do.	1	
98	do.	1	
99	do.	1	
100	do.	1	

6065 Prizes.  
11935 Blanks.  
Sum raised, 15000  
Expences including commission to the Corporation 3000

**OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,**  
1 of 200 do. to the first drawn Blank.  
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after 2000  
1 of 200 do. do. 4000  
1 of 200 do. do. 6000  
1 of 200 do. do. 8000  
1 of 1000 do. do. 10000  
1 of 500 do. do. 12000  
1 of 500 do. do. 14000  
1 of 1500 do. do. 16000  
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.  
From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

**TICKETS** for sale at R. Gray's Book-store, King-street—Present price of tickets six dollars, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

**Public Sale.**  
BY virtue of a deed of trust from *William A. Mills* to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, p.m. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title and interest of the said *William A. Mills*, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner, the intersection of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly, and with King-street, and binding thereon 64 feet 3 and 1/2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to King-street 40 feet; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

Also other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance 161 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet; thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 126 feet to the beginning.

**Colin Auld, Trustee.**  
November 18. —

**For Sale or Rent,**  
The three story Brick House, corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets—the house is 30 feet square; with a two story kitchen, smook and other out houses, and adjoining on St. Asaph street a two story frame warehouse, 20 by 30 feet—the lot is 38 feet on Prince-street and 123 feet deep on St. Asaph-street.

**ALSO**  
Several undivided LOTS to suit the purchaser, situate on Washington, Duke & Columbus streets.

**LIKEWISE**  
About twenty acres of Land, lying on the Little River Turnpike Road, one mile from town. On the premises are a good dwelling house with necessary out-houses, and garden in a good state of cultivation, the remainder meadow. One hundred and sixty-four acres of Land, two and a half miles from Alexandria, on the Colchester road, part in wood, with two tenements thereon.

**Korn and Wisemiller.**  
November 21.